

LAND QUESTION IS HANDLED FRANKLY

Fake Homesteaders Favored by Present Laws—Urgent Need of Change.

THE GOVERNOR SAYS HIS SAY

Hands of Administration Are Now Tied—Congress Must Help.

“Such lands, of the first class, are so valuable and there are such loopholes in the present laws, that there is a great incentive to take such (public) lands under the homestead laws for the ulterior purpose of investment or speculation, or, if the homestead is taken in good faith, there is great danger that sooner or later it will be found more profitable for the homesteader to lease or sell it to an alien or corporation or large landholder. Thousands of acres of land previously cultivated in cane, and other superior lands have been disposed of in this way. Experience is fast demonstrating that unless the laws are amended, it would be wiser for the government to lease or sell such lands directly than to attempt to homestead them, for then the government would at least get their value and, in the case of a lease, hold them until they can be homesteaded successfully, while if they are disposed of under the present laws, they are liable to go eventually to the same alien, corporation or large holder, and the go-between fake-homesteader will get the greater part of their value and they will be lost forever for homestead purposes. The territory is doing what it can to solve this complicated problem, of which the administration of the lands is only one factor. It is expected to produce results. But its hands are tied. All it asks is to be given a chance. The land laws can be amended only by congress. Let these amendments be enacted and homesteading can be pushed vigorously with confidence in the result.”

In the above language Governor Frear, in a brief prepared by him and presented to the committees of the senate and house of the United States congress and to the secretary of the interior, handles without gloves the land situation in Hawaii and, by inference, at least, explains some of the things which have been the subject of vigorous criticism on the part of Delegate Kahio and a lot of the disgruntled would-be homesteaders who would like to annex a few more acres of good government land so that they can sell it to corporations and rich private individuals.

Fear Before Committees.
Governor Frear, while in Washington, appeared before the committees of the house and senate to urge the passage of the bill for the amendment of the Organic Act that was approved by the legislature at the recent special session. And in addition to addressing the committees and answering the many questions of the committees, the Governor prepared an exhaustive brief, at which the foregoing is an extract, dealing with the general situation in Hawaii, the need for the amendment of the Organic Act, and especially with the land laws of Hawaii. The Governor explained in detail in this brief the bill as submitted to congress, with the reasons for the various amendments proposed for the Organic Act.

The Governor's Brief.
The Governor says in part in his brief:

Bond Issues.
“Local governments have been established only recently in Hawaii. They are being developed gradually and only as rapidly as conditions warrant. Thus far taxes have continued to be assessed and collected as previously by the territorial government, and certain taxes and certain portions of other taxes that government is turned over by that government to the local governments. The last legislature authorized the collection of license fees by the local governments. Hitherto the territorial government has issued bonds for what might be deemed as well as for what might be deemed more purely territorial public improvements, but there is an increasing tendency to have the local governments themselves provide for local improvements. Unless the proposed amendment is made, either the local governments can not issue bonds for much-needed public improvements, or, owing to the supposed necessity of their issuing bonds for such purposes, the legislature may feel obliged to give them the power of taxation earlier than would otherwise seem wise.”

“The legislature added to this section of the proposed bill a provision permitting it, subject to the approval of the President, to provide for loans or guarantee of loans on proper security as set forth in public lands for necessary permanent improvements of their homesteads; and also for loans, advances or guarantee to persons or corporations for the improvement of transportation facilities.”

“These provisions are, to a measure,

of a socialistic nature, but it is at least a serious question whether they are not justified by the existing conditions. They are intended to overcome in part respectively two of the great difficulties—financial and transportation—in the way of homesteading.

Homesteading in Hawaii.
“The amount of capital required for putting a homestead on a paying basis is unusually large in Hawaii—owing to the high cost of materials and transportation, the great expense of clearing the land, the heaviness of the soils, the length of time required for the maturing of tropical crops, etc. Thus far capitalists have manifested but little interest in farm loans. The idea is to assist homesteaders, if that shall be found safe and wise, by public loans on proper security, somewhat as is done in New Zealand, or by guarantees of private loans. The legislature has provided for a commission to investigate this subject and report its findings and recommendations by January 1, 1911.

Guaranteed Railroad Bonds.
“The inadequacy of transportation facilities is perhaps the greatest and most general obstacle to homesteading in Hawaii. One of the chief needs in this direction is the construction of more railroads on the larger islands. It is believed that this need can be met in large measure without ultimate cost to the Territory by guaranteeing the interest on railroad construction bonds, as is done in the Philippines.

“If these provisions are too broad, they may be narrowed or restrictions may be added. The legislatures of Hawaii have throughout their seventy years of history proved conservative, and the exercise of the powers in question is in all cases subject to the approval of the President.”

Hawaii's Land Laws.
“The joint resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States provided in general that the laws of the United States should not apply to the public lands of Hawaii, but that congress should legislate specially for such lands, and that the revenues therefrom should be used for public purposes in Hawaii. In conformity with this provision, congress provided in the Organic Act establishing the Territory that the land laws of Hawaii should, with a few amendments, continue in force. Accordingly, the public lands of Hawaii are now administered by territorial officers under the former land laws of Hawaii.

“These laws were enacted in 1895, soon after the termination of the monarchy, and were taken in part from the New Zealand laws. They were well adapted to the then-existing conditions, but since then not only have conditions changed, but devices have been discovered for evading the spirit of the laws and it is now generally agreed that they must be amended in order adequately to effectuate the homesteading purpose.

A Difficult Problem.
“Homesteading is at best a difficult problem in Hawaii—the conditions are so different from those on the mainland and so different in different parts of Hawaii. So far as results in homesteading are concerned, the lands of Hawaii may in a general way be divided into two classes, namely, (1) those having reasonably good transportation facilities, known to be cultivable in profitable crops, and not too expensive to clear, and (2) other lands. There are nearly nine hundred lots of the second class surveyed and open for settlement but very few people who are willing to be pioneers enough to take them, while for land of the first class there is a scramble. Homesteading consists largely in converting lands of the second class into those of the first class by providing transportation facilities, demonstrating what can be produced, etc. This is done partly by the government through the construction of roads, experimentation, etc., and partly by lessees who are willing to develop the land and make it fit

BABY'S TERRIBLE WATERY ECZEMA

Itching Humor Broke Out on Tiny Mite's Cheeks—Would Tear His Face Till Blood Streamed Down Unless Hands were Bandaged—Spent \$50 on Useless Treatments.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF BUT \$1.50

“When my little boy was two and a half months old he



broke out on both cheeks with eczema. It was the itchy, watery kind, and we had to keep his little hands wrapped up all the time, and if he would happen to get them uncovered he would claw his face till the blood streamed down on his clothing. We called in a physician at once, but he gave an ointment which was so severe that my babe would scream when it was put on. We changed doctors and medicines until we had spent fifty dollars or more, and my baby was getting worse. I was so worn out watching and caring for him night and day that I almost felt sure the disease was incurable. But finally reading of the good results of the Cuticura Remedies, I determined to try them. I can truthfully say I was more than surprised, for I bought only a dollar and a half's worth of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills), and they did more good than all my doctors' medicines I had tried, and in fact entirely cured him. I will send you a photograph taken when he was fifteen months old and you can see his face is perfectly clear of the least spot or sign of anything. If I ever have this trouble again, I will never think of doctoring but will send for the Cuticura Remedies at once. As it is, I would never think of using any other than Cuticura Soap for my baby. You are at liberty to publish this, if it may be of service to others, as I was helped. Mrs. W. M. Conner, Burnt Cabin, Pa., Sept. 18, 1908.

KLEMMER TURNED DOWN BY BOARD

Liquor Commissioners Adhere to Their Decision to Allow No Saloons Near Station.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Harry Klemme, proprietor of the Aloha Cafe, a saloon at the junction of Beretania avenue and King street, will not be allowed to transfer his license to the premises of the old Kentucky saloon on Alakea street. The board of liquor license commissioners turned him down yesterday afternoon, for the second time.

Klemme applied some time ago for permission to transfer his license and business to the Alakea street place, but the board refused to grant his request. Klemme, who says he can not make ends meet at the Aloha Cafe, brought all his personal and political influence to bear on the members of the commission, and applied for a rehearing. This was granted, but Klemme's plea before the board yesterday fell on deaf ears. The board has decreed that there shall be no saloons in the neighborhood of the naval station, and the board evidently intends to stand by its declaration.

About the only other business before the commissioners yesterday was the consideration of a letter from a San Francisco wholesale liquor firm asking whether or not the sale of imitation whisky is permitted in Hawaii. The board was obliged to instruct its secretary to reply that so long as the imitation whisky is properly labeled as such, the commissioners have not power to forbid the sale of the imitation goods.

Former Minister Hanotaux appeals for closer relations between France and the United States, saying that the latter, as a world power, is likely to intervene in European quarrels. He states, further, that this fact is “the constant preoccupation of Emperor William.”

for homesteading in so far as that is profitable. Such lands (of the first class) are so valuable and there are such loopholes in the present laws that there is great incentive to take such lands under the homestead laws for the ulterior purpose of investment or speculation, or, if the homestead is taken in good faith, there is great danger that sooner or later it will be found more profitable for the homesteader to lease or sell it to an alien or corporation or large landholder. Thousands of acres of land previously cultivated in cane and other superior lands have been disposed of in this way. Experience is fast demonstrating that unless the laws are amended it would be wiser for the government to lease or sell such lands directly than to attempt to homestead them, for then the government would at least get their value and, in the case of a lease, hold them until they can be homesteaded successfully, while if they are disposed of under the present laws, they are liable to go eventually to the same alien, corporation or large holder and the go-between fake-homesteader will get the greater part of their value and they will be lost forever for homestead purposes. The Territory is doing what it can to solve this complicated problem, of which the administration of the lands is only one factor. It is expected to produce results. But its hands are tied. All it asks is to be given a chance. The land laws can be amended only by congress. Let these amendments be enacted and homesteading can be pushed vigorously with confidence in the result.

“These amendments are the result of a careful and prolonged study on the part of the territorial officers, a commission appointed specially for the purpose of investigating this subject, and many others on the ground and familiar with past experience under the present laws. They are believed to embody the substantial agreement of the people of Hawaii who are desirous of developing Hawaii on American lines. They have been made short, simple, and complete in themselves, so that they may speak for themselves and not involve an extensive inquiry into the existing laws or the local conditions. They build upon and supplement the present system without upsetting it.

Methods of Homesteading.
“There are various methods of homesteading in Hawaii and necessarily for this reason as well as because of the great diversity of natural conditions and of the needs of different races, there is and must be more or less discretion vested in the executive officers. That is so in large measure even on the mainland, especially in respect of reclaimed lands, which the lands of Hawaii resemble more than they do the prairie lands. In the exercise of such discretionary power in so far as it exists, the executive officers have done what they could to meet the conditions, as, by reducing the size of the lots, lengthening the time for obtaining patent, enlarging the requirements of residence and cultivation, requiring residence to be real, forbidding transfers by leases or otherwise before patent obtained, and at the same time easing the terms of payment—the aim being to require what a bona fide homesteader could not object to, but what a fake-homesteader would not find attractive. These changes have been generally approved in Hawaii. But other changes are imperative, which congress alone can make.”

Homestead Loans.
“As to mortgages, a ‘homestead loan’ is in its very nature inalienable and therefore should not be permitted to be mortgaged, and in other cases the mortgage should not be permitted to be used as a device for defeating the homestead purpose. Hence, it should be subject to the observation of all conditions of the homestead agreement if made before patent obtained, and, if made after patent, it should be merely of title as security so that during the life of the mortgage the possessor could not be transferred to an alien or corporation or large holder and upon foreclosure no such person or corporation could purchase.”

AUTO RATE WAR IS THREATENED

Some Price-Cutters in Evidence, but the Big Machine Men Refuse to Slash.

Some auto men say there is a rate-cutting war among the auto rent stands, and others declare there is nothing in it at all.

One chauffeur from the Independent stand is advertising the “round-the-island” tour for \$30. Lewis of the Auto Livery Stand advertises \$6.50 per passenger for the island trip, practically a \$40 charge.

The stands where the big machines are located, the Young, Royal Hawaiian and Beckleys, stand by their guns and maintain the \$50 rate. The insurance started in a peculiar way.

When the Japanese prince and suite were here seven machines were hired to take his highness about town. Six were large machines and one was a small one. When the time came for settling up the six big machines were paid the usual rate but the small machine was considered as a small machine and a lower amount paid over to its chauffeur.

Jerry Rooney, owner of the small machine, now advertises a \$30 rate for the island trip. Then Lewis came down and put up a big sign over his garage. The big stands with big automobiles, each representing several thousand dollars, some of them costing over \$5000, stood pat.

One of the men operating a \$4500 machine stated last night that few of the small machines make the island trip anyway. The big machines on the other hand can not afford to cut the price and flash an array of figures that tell the story of why they don't. Tires, for instance, cost about \$72 each, and inner tubes from \$12 to \$14. Every time a big machine, a seven-seater of the real sea-going class, makes the island trip there is a big lot of wear and tear on the four tires and very often there is a puncture. A tire used up and the chauffeur has to dig up \$72 for a new one. The owner of a big machine, he says, takes chances when he takes a party around the island, for one tire used up, not only eats up the amount charged for the trip—\$50—but is about \$32 to the bad, as well.

The big machines carry seven passengers. The small machines carry four, and the advantage is with the small machine in the long run for from two to three more passengers are carried on the large machine than on the smaller. The amount of gasoline, oil, etc., used in the big machines costs much more than for the small ones.

But the big fellows are paying no attention to the cut rates made by the chauffeurs with the smaller machines. The big fellows, as a general rule, have their regular patrons, and when a telephone call goes to a garage it is generally specific for a certain chauffeur.

Jim Quinn, owner of a big machine, states that there are really very few “lead” calls on his stand. He states that the books of the stand show that out of all the “phone calls during a certain month, only ten were for “leads,” that is, general calls for “a machine.” The majority of calls are for this or that man's machine.

Dooney Hartman of the Royal Hawaiian says that the majority of calls there are for specific chauffeurs and machines.

“Just take a look over the big machines and you will see why they charge the prices they do,” said Hartman. “They represent a whole lot of money. They cost from \$4000 to \$5500 apiece. Then they have to be kept up in classy style. Strangers here say that they get no such machines on the mainland for public service. The big machines are like those kept for private use. Strangers tell us that our prices are lower even than they pay on the mainland. We're at a big expense all the way through. A chauffeur, if he has bought his car on time, has to take in a whole lot of money every month to pay to the sellers of autos, his garage and upkeep expenses, phone service, oil, lights, tires. Well, when some of us have taken in about \$300, we've cleared the expenses and then we've got to take in some more to live on. Take it from me, the big machines are not cutting rates, are not going to, and I don't believe their patrons are making any kick for lower rates.”

Jim Quinn, Tom Quinn, Manuel Reis and George Beckley talk along the same line.

MANY SALT LAKERS ON S. S. CLEVELAND

Salt Lake City will supply a large number of the “round-the-world” tourists who will travel on the big liner Cleveland from San Francisco to New York, via Honolulu and Japan. The second Clark cruise on the Cleveland is to leave San Francisco February 5. The Salt Lakers include some of the most prominent society folk of the Mormon capital. The lists so far obtainable includes Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Rasmuson and son Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Karl A. Scheidt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Miller, Mrs. F. L. Oswald, Miss Hazel Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor V. Rice, Miss Rice, Isabel and Gordon Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Hanchett, Miss Helen Hanchett, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Fenion, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Child, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Stauffer, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Hammond, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Tripp, Judge and Mrs. Tripp.

WATCH FOR SYMPTOMS OF CROUP
Do not allow cough to develop. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the attack. Watch for the first symptom, which is usually hoarseness, and give this remedy freely. It should always be kept in the home where there are young children. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

A hurricane at Cologne wrecked an airship.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is seriously ill.

Russia denies the story of friction with Japan.

Evening dress is again the rule at Monte Carlo.

Great Britain is reaching out for Argentine trade.

The Chinese naval board is not to visit America.

China will not arbitrate the Macao boundary issue.

Mrs. Morris K. Jessup has given \$50,000 to Yale.

The Bank of California has become a national bank.

Cold weather has revealed great distress in Austria.

The torpedo flotilla has returned from Magdalena Bay.

Frederick Greenwood, author and journalist, is dead.

General Dudley, former pension commissioner, is dead.

Archibald Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, is dead.

Aphasia is becoming more and more common in London.

Harry Thaw lost his case in the Federal Supreme Court.

Robert Combes is the new President of Switzerland.

Heavy storms on the Atlantic delayed the big liners.

Astor's yacht, Nourmahal, has returned to New York.

The Liberal outlook in the British elections is improving.

Eight million red cross stamps have been sold in New York.

Cotton production is increasing in the Imperial Valley, California.

Bad water has caused a typhoid epidemic in Salem, Oregon.

It is believed that Dr. Cook is somewhere near Copenhagen.

Belgian Socialists demand a republican form of government.

The United States may assume a protectorate over Nicaragua.

Labrador may supply reindeer flesh for the American market.

The Duchess of Manchester left a fortune of over \$1,000,000.

The early snowstorms have injured the apple crop in Nevada.

Belgium has expelled King Leopold's consort, Baroness Vaughan.

San Francisco wants \$5,000,000 from congress for the 1915 fair.

The art treasures of George Salting will go to the British nation.

The estimates call for \$13,000,000 for the agricultural department.

School children at Colusa, California, will do light farming at recess.

The government gave a fine Christmas to every soldier and sailor.

Anxiety has been caused in Russia by the warlike activity of Japan.

Canada will spend \$10,000,000 in building the Hudson Bay railroad.

Carnegie refuses to pay the doctor that cured his throat and will be sued.

America paid \$64,000,000 in ten months for South American coffee.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is financing the strike of the shirtwaist makers.

Prince Robert de Broglie has made his debut in comic opera at Nice.

foreign countries, as an aid to democracy, is favored at Tokio.

Mrs. Avery A. Singer of Boston has taken up her residence in Reno with a view to obtaining a divorce.

Arbuckle Brothers confess defrauding the government of sugar customs duties and repay half a million.

The Standard Oil has appealed from the dissolution judgment, denying that it has violated the antitrust law.

Ninety imitation pearls have been found in the famous five-strand necklace of the late Mrs. Wm. Astor.

Col. Terrence Clark who led the refugees from Libby prison through a tunnel of their own making is dead.

An ex-marine has sued Grace Vedder, daughter of W. H. Vedder of Pasadena, for \$25,000 damages for jilting him.

The woman who sued Senator Thos. C. Platt for breach of promise is in the Toms under conviction of perjury.

A stevedore on the White Star pier rebuked J. P. Morgan Jr. for smoking there in disregard of a warning sign.

A woman advertises in the London Times for one million pounds. She wants to show rich men how to spend money.

John P. Stosh will give way to Gen. George E. Stone as naval officer of the port of San Francisco after January 1.

The late Edmond T. Gusha was regarded as the first of Turkish generals. He was the man who fought the war with Greece.

A flying trolley car at East St. Louis ran a mile uncontrolled, after the conductor and motorman had been shot by a negro.

Madrid had a mixed reception when he entered Managua. Weapons were drawn to protect him from friends of the insurgents.

San Diego, enraged at San Francisco's determination to have a world's fair in 1915, is going on with her own preparations for one.

Congressman Hardy of Texas wants an investigation of the charges that congressmen have been bribed to favor the ship subsidy bill.

Mrs. Oelrichs has laid five police charges against a chauffeur who overturned her car by driving his own between it and a truck.

Prominent women in Managua have appealed to the United States, through Consul Caldera, for the prosecution of Zelaya as a malefactor.

Vernon Howe, former captain of the Yale track team, has returned to civilization after being lost for three months in British Columbia woods.

On December 18 an east-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe was wrecked near East Las Vegas, New Mexico. No one was seriously hurt.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany ran into another at Charlottenberg. He was severely shaken up and his adjutant, Colonel Oppen, cut on the head.

A German woman writer says that New York is losing Americanism because so many of her young women are marrying, or are being educated abroad.

Two aged sisters in Newark, N. J., were found dead in their lonely home. One was hanging and the other had been stabbed to the heart with a hat pin.

Doctor Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, has enjoined the Circle Publishing Company, from imitating his “Five-Foot Bookcase Edition,” using his name.

CALLS FOR BID TO LAY KULA PIPELINE

The department of public works is calling for bids for the laying of the Kula pipeline. This construction work will be quite a formidable undertaking, as the country through which the pipe is to run is rough and there is a great amount of pipe to be laid.

The advertisement for tenders calls for the laying of 20,000 feet of six-inch pipe, 33,800 feet of five-inch, 20,000 feet of four-inch, 10,000 feet of three-inch and 15,000 feet of one-and-a-half-inch pipe.

The wood stave pipe is also to be laid, but tenders for that work have not yet been called for.

WHAT A WANT AD. DID

On Christmas day when a gentleman from the country was hurrying from the Young to a car to join some suburban friends at dinner he dropped his gold watch. It was a keep-sake, valued for its associations, and he hated to lose it. As so many articles in jewelry had been lost during the twenty-four hours previous, and so many found, he decided to try an Advertiser want ad. Note result: After the first insertion a Hawaiian youth, E. H. Akina of the Young Garage, came to the office with the watch in pretty good shape. He had found it in front of the Territorial Messenger Service office where the young man had dropped it. He gathered in a substantial reward and left the office in a good humor. The owner of the watch swears by the Want Ad. column in The Advertiser.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been miserably dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, rashes and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenicals are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, rheumatism, dizziness and general weakness of the system, loss of appetite, indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all disorders connected with a debilitated and exhausted system. Acts upon the system so powerfully that it is not only a cure but a tonic.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic disease, such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, heart disease, etc., and all those complaints which are the result of a debilitated and exhausted system. Acts upon the system so powerfully that it is not only a cure but a tonic.

THERAPION No. 4—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic disease, such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, heart disease, etc., and all those complaints which are the result of a debilitated and exhausted system. Acts upon the system so powerfully that it is not only a cure but a tonic.

Therapions may now be had in tasteless form.